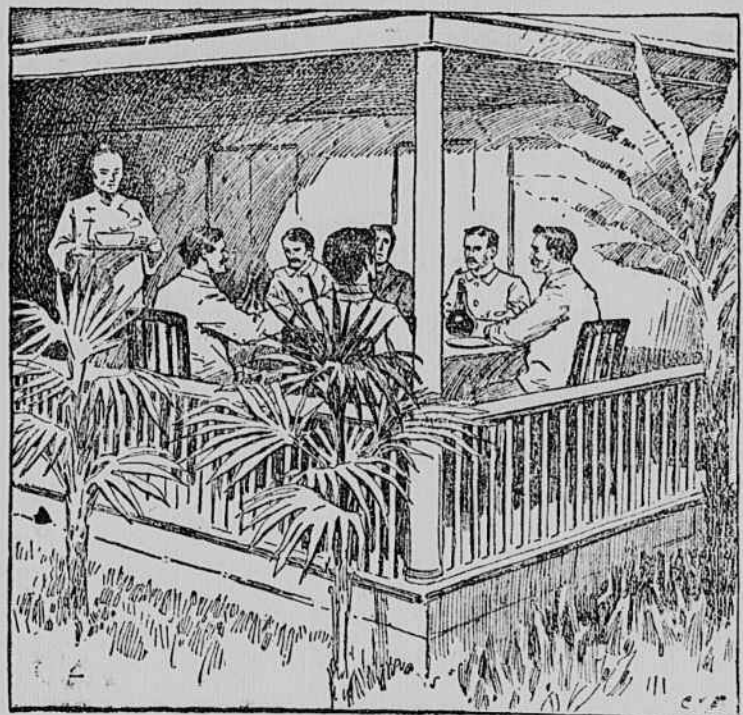


HOW WHITE MEN LIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[Copyright, 1899, by Peter J. Jenkins.]
THE life which the white man who lives in the Philippines is forced to lead is perhaps best represented by that Anglo-Indian existence of which Rudyard Kipling has written so interestingly. It is not indeed a particularly eventful sort of existence, and for many reasons both the Englishman

Europeans do any manual labor, this being left to the Chinese coolies and the natives. Europeans rise early, and, taking advantage of the cool mornings, get under cover during the middle of the day, when the mercury crawls up near the 100 mark in a most amazing manner.

After their midday siesta they reap-



AT "TIFFIN," ILOILO.

and the American sojourning in the Philippines find that it is impossible to regard their "durance vile" on the islands as anything more than a temporary exile.

The heat and the present unhealthy condition of the islands, of course, have a great deal to do toward making social life in the Philippines a dull one. After a few weeks' sojourn in that enervating oriental climate even the restless American and the energetic Englishman lose their old stock of activity and find themselves more and more resembling the slothful native and the languid Spaniard, at whose sluggishness they were so ready to poke gentle fun during the first few days of their life on the islands.

This peculiarly moist and sultry climate is found to be most trying on the European and the American, and the most energetic white visitor very quickly loses "his steam." Few if any

appear on the streets in the afternoon, and the busiest hours in both Manila and Iloilo, as well as in the other less important towns, are from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening. Eight o'clock is the regulation dinner hour, and it is seldom that the evening is not a cool one. At 9 o'clock city life in this easy going country is practically at an end.

Both at Iloilo and at Manila there are little colonies of Europeans who manage by hook or by crook to make life endurable notwithstanding the fact that it has been aptly said that the Philippines have two seasons, the season of smallpox and the season of cholera. The different consuls have a practice of dining together, and during the visit of a man-of-war the officers are always enthusiastically feted. At Iloilo there is quite a little settlement of young Englishmen and Scotchmen employed as officials and clerks in the European companies doing business in that remote

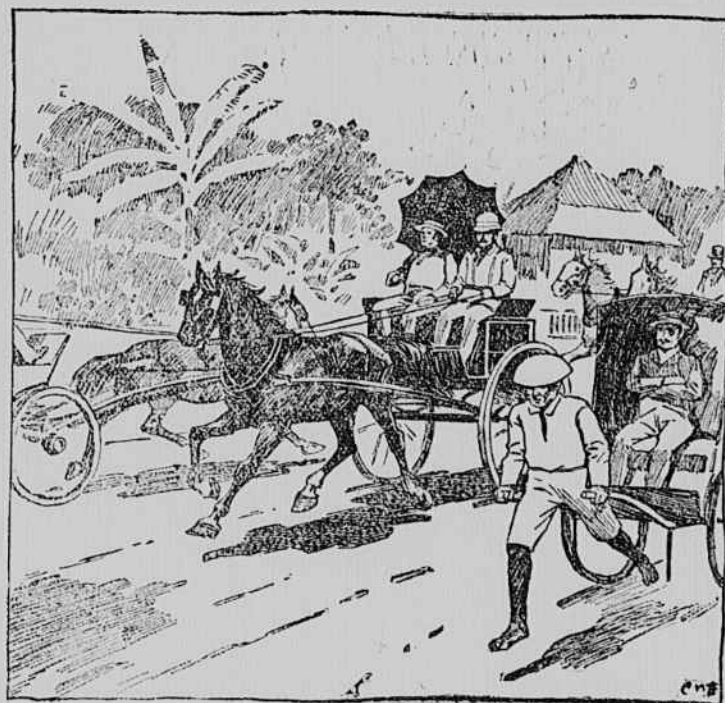
quarter of the globe. These young fellows have a little clubhouse of their own, play tennis, bathe, have tiffin together and even indulge in an occasional game of cricket, to the inexpressible astonishment of the languid eyed natives, who cannot understand that any rational being could be prompted to move himself about unless driven to do so by relentless destiny. It might be added that this Iloilo colony is also given to the consumption of inordinate quantities of whiskey and soda notwithstanding the danger attending such practices in a climate like that of Panay. There is now at Iloilo also a prosperous American club, the members of which not long ago erected a very attractive clubhouse.

It is the general thing that after three years' service the different clerks and

do so owns and drives a trap. Under the recent Spanish administration there was a daily concert by one of the military bands given in the cool of the evening, and immense throngs would come out on the Metelle and the Casca-da Aquada each night, crowding these thoroughfares with all kinds and conditions of carriages and conveyances.

Since the advent of the American soldier, however, a great change has swept over the city, and now there is a baseball match nearly every day out on the Luneta, where, under the Spanish regime, the fashionables of the city once gayly turned out to witness an occasional public execution.

One of the great sights of Manila is to go down and witness (from a discreet distance) the daily evening bathing gambols of the natives. Hundreds



DRIVING ON THE METELLE OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

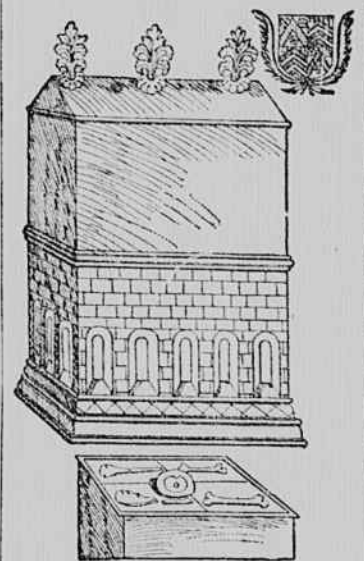
officials are allowed to return home and build up their shattered constitutions. All European employees in Panay are paid a particular stipend as a compensation for the risks of life in such a climate. The same holds good with commercial life in Manila as well. In this city the facilities for social amusement are a little more extensive, but even in Manila life could not be called hilarious. Driving and exchanging good days with one's friends are the principal amusements, and every one who can afford to

and hundreds of these water loving people, and especially those employed in the big tobacco factories, spend a gleeful hour after work on the shore, young men, laughing girls, comely women and careless children all playing, romping and swimming together and all of them without so much as a stitch of clothing on. The scene is a very bright and animated one, but it is likely that before very long a sterner law of civilization will demand its discontinuance.

PETER J. JENKINS.

THE SHRINE OF THOMAS A' BECKET.

The accompanying illustration is a facsimile of a very old and rare drawing, preserved in the Cotton Library, showing the shrine and bones of no less a personage than St. Thomas a' Becket. Not long ago it was claimed that cer-

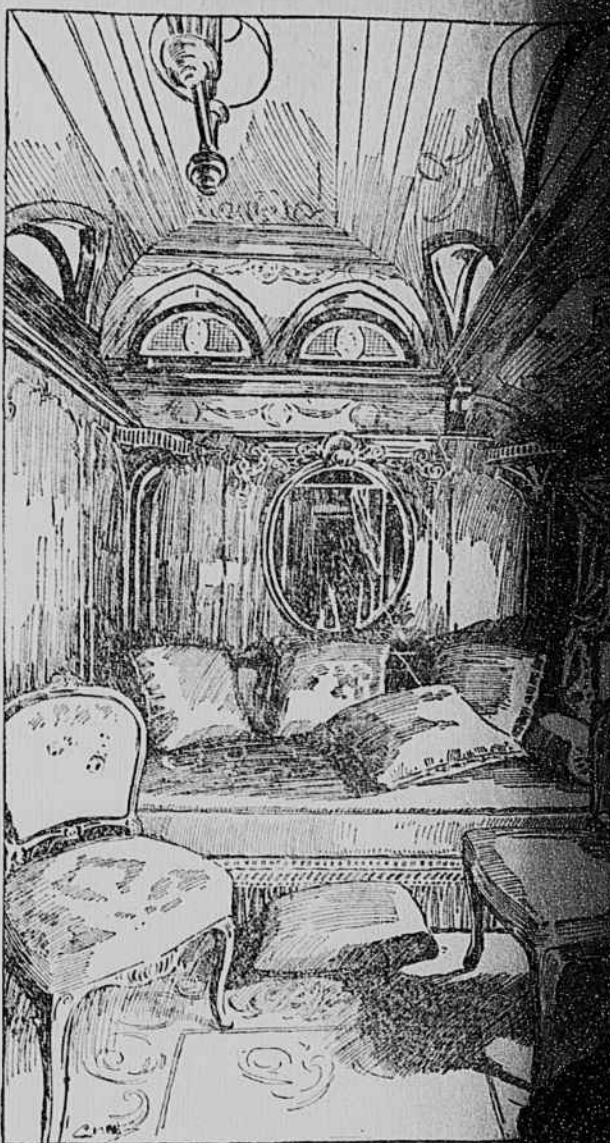


tain bones discovered in Canterbury cathedral were those of this saint. The drawing here reproduced was originally made in the reign of Henry VIII and appeared in the edition of "Monasticon Anglicanum," printed by Richard Hodgkinson in 1655. The drawing shows the little iron chest containing the skull and bones of the saint, with the piece of cranium which was struck off at the martyrdom rejoined to the skull. Now, it will be at once noticed that these few bones do not indicate a complete skeleton, and if this was all that was preserved to reconcile the idea that the skeleton discovered at Canterbury was that of Thomas a' Becket. It is known that the piece of skull struck off was preserved in a separate shrine, but what eventually became of the saint's remains is now wrapped in mystery.

A TROLLEY REPLACER.

The irritating loss of time in replacing escaped trolley wheels upon the wire has been obviated by the ingenious invention of a Cleveland mechanic. The automatic replacer consists of a concentrically grooved extension on each side of the wheel, as shown in the illustration. When the wheel leaves the wire, the upward motion of the pole causes the wire to lodge in the groove of the extension on either side and is at once carried to the central groove.

COSTLIEST CARS IN THE

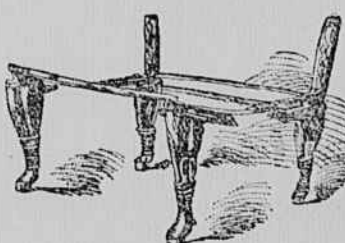


The distinction of traveling in the costliest and most luxurious train in the world belongs to General Diaz, the president of Mexico. Even the royal continental train of Queen Victoria is his in magnificence and finish. The accompanying illustration shows a view of the Pullman car boudoir of Mme. Diaz, and perhaps no other car of the Kaiser of Germany can show any such comfort on wheels.

What makes this train of the Mexican president even more luxurious is the fact that it is a gift to the general from his admiring people. The train is of the firm and clever financial policy which has characterized the firm and contains the richly upholstered dining room and the cooking room for the travelers. The second coach is 68 feet long and is made up of apartments of the party and the reception room. At the rear of the train is an observation platform, having a dome in the center forming a roof 7 feet in diameter, in the center of which swings a lamp. A reception room, upholstered in green plush and ornamented with carved insignia of the republic, opens off this platform. Next to the room are the private apartments of Mme. Diaz, upholstered in green and finished in white mahogany, with decorations in the Louis Quinze

AN ANCIENT CHAIR.

The oldest chair in the world is the interesting and ancient throne seat of Queen Hatshepout XVIII of the Egyptian



dynasty of some 2,000 years before Christ. This very antique piece of furniture at present resides in the British museum and is the only extant specimen of royal Egyptian cabinet making of that period in the world. Whether or not the august Queen Hatshepout found this slim piece of furniture a very comfortable seat is altogether another question, but, judging from its appearance, it does not seem rash to assume that uneasy sat the Egyptian who wore a crown.

SOME OLD BLACK

In the famous Chelsea pensioners of the English, carefully treasured a number of these antique looking stout leather and are sup-



coeval with the old host old soldiers who daily drink and have a good, old beer for anything newfangled beer tastes better out than out of an ordinary

TOWN AND HARBOR OF APIA.



The little Samoan town of Apia, although one of the most out of the way corners of this earth, has been of late the scene of some very stirring events. For the last ten years, as is now well known, there has been a tripartite fight between Mataafa, Malietoa and Tanasese, the rival native claimants for the long disputed kingship of Samoa. With the death of Malietoa last autumn there was a revival of activity in Samoan kingmaking, and one result of the civil war that followed was the partial destruction of the harbor of Apia. It was out of this condition of affairs that the present trouble has arisen and has caused Apia to be one of the most closely watched of the world's villages.

It was early in 1889 that the three different powers interested in Samoan affairs—the United States, England and Germany—held a convention, which confirmed the independence of the islands and acknowledged the equal rights of the three different signatory powers. Apia was regarded as the seat of government, and it was there that the consuls of the different countries were instructed to reside. There are also at Apia a number of American and English missionaries, besides representatives of a few American business houses.

A MEETING OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

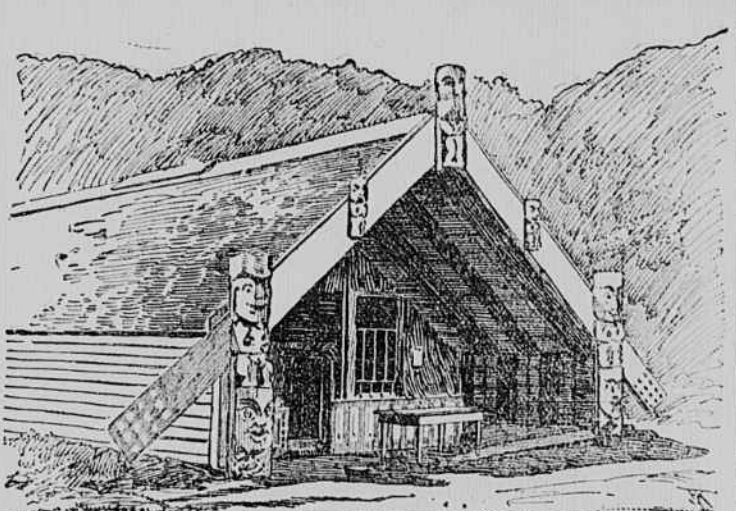
What promises to be one of the largest Christian assemblies that have ever come together will be held in the city of Atlanta, beginning April 25. This convention will be the meeting of the International Sunday School association, and at it there will be representatives of Sunday school workers from all parts of Canada and the United States. This Atlanta convention will be the ninth international gathering of active



GRAND OPERA HOUSE, ATLANTA.

workers in the Sunday schools of this continent. The meetings of the convention will be held in the spacious Grand Opera House of Atlanta and overflow meetings in the churches of the city.

RANUNGA HOUSE IN NEW ZEALAND



The New Zealanders have the strange habit of naming their towns and buildings after historic cities and places in the old world. The traveler in New Zealand, for instance, is a little surprised to find a second Jerusalem on the islands, to say nothing of an Athens, a Galatea, a Corinth and a London. There is a slight element of incongruity in the application of such names to some of these little native settlements, the principal building in the New Zealand London, for example, being Ranunga House, illustrated in the accompanying picture. Instead of sheltering a congregation of rotund county councilors this Ranunga House of the antipodean London is the meeting place of the New Zealand chiefs when they come together to discuss matters affecting the welfare of their people.

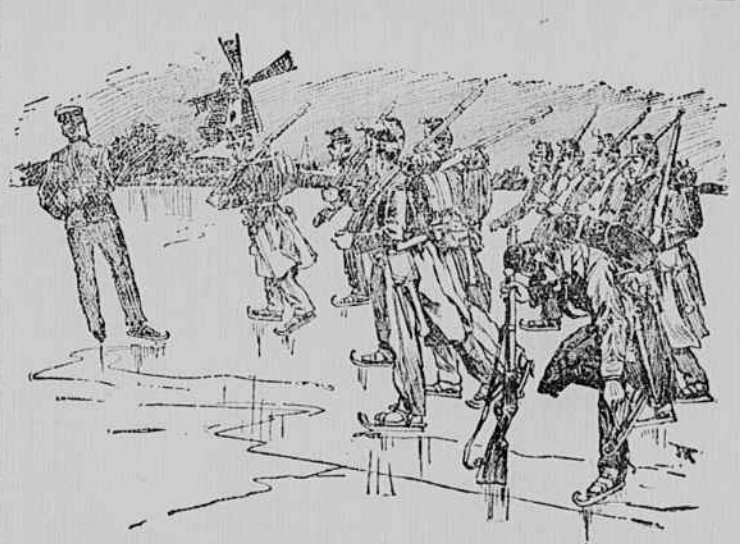
At Corinth, too, there is a very fine specimen of native carved architecture in the very best style of the ancient Maori.

PARADING A MAN EATING TIGER.



When Lord Curzon, the newly appointed viceroy of India, arrived in his present field of duty, the natives of that country resorted to several unique plans for the delectation of their new ruler during the inaugural entertainments. One item of the programme which did not altogether make the new viceroy fall over himself with delight was the unexpected intrusion of a man eating tiger, which was led into the viceregal presence by a number of natives. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the animal was so securely fettered with chains and ropes that his escape was practically impossible, but eyewitnesses of the scene say that Lord Curzon did not appear to be particularly happy while the great brute was paraded up and down solicitously close to the viceroy. Any one who knows anything about the famous man eating tigers of India will at once understand the source of this viceregal uneasiness.

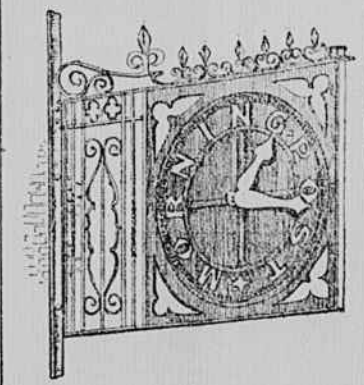
DUTCH SOLDIERS DRILLING ON ICE



A regular part of the winter maneuvers of the soldiers of Holland is a systematic and thorough drill on ice. This drill usually takes place on the Amstel, where the troops under full equipment go through the regulation evolutions, the only difference from ordinary drill being in the speed with which the troops move on account of the advantage of wearing skates. The distance that can be covered by a company on skates in a given time is really remarkable, and as the winter season in Holland is of considerable length the importance of Dutch soldiers being able to maneuver on ice is obvious.

A NOVEL CLOCK.

There has recently been erected on the Strand, London, a clock which marks a new venture in open air timepieces. This clock consists of two 6 inch dials, the faces of which are opaque, with the exception of the letters marking the hours. These letters, being of opal glass, form a strong contrast to the



black dial, and on account of being brilliantly lighted by electricity from the inside the time can easily be ascertained, even at a long distance, either by night or day. This method of illuminating the letters and the hands of the clock, instead of the whole dial, as was the ancient practice, enables the time to be read a greater distance off.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOS

The Philadelphia exposition of 1899 will be the first national purpose of developing American manufactures and industries and expanding American trade. This remarkable exposition will be unique in the history of the world, for it will be the first time that the products of the well known Philadelphia museum and the products of other countries there will be displayed those products of our own country which are most suitable for export. The exposition will open on Sept. 11 and will last until Nov. 30. The main buildings will cover no less than eight acres of ground and are now building on the west side of the Schuylkill river within 15 minutes' ride of Philadelphia's city hall. Within the exposition grounds, outside of the space occupied by the main buildings, will be ample space for the erection of detached structures for special exhibits which cannot be accommodated in the main halls.

One of the buildings will be given over to an exhibition of American art. Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the well known Philadelphia philanthropist, is president of the Exposition association, and Dr. William P. Wilson, the director of the Philadelphia museum, is director general of the fair. Dr. Wilson has traveled over a good deal of this globe, studying economic and trade conditions, and a man of his executive ability assures the success of the exposition.

